YORK, S. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1918.

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ESTABLISHED 1855

NO PLACE FOR REDS

cialistic Parade

Big Crowd of Foreign Element Seeks to Celebrate Success of Radical Revolution In Germany, and Soldiers and Sailors Undertake to Put Down All But American Flags.

New York World. About four thousand Socialists were marching up Fifth Avenue last night hall, but there was no cheering for the toward Carnegie Hall to celebrate United States that The World reporter the Socialist revolution in Germany when at 45th street four of them. waving red rars above their heads,

They picked a bad spot, for on the dewalk five or six privates of the United States Transport Service wer watching the parade.

"Down with those red flags!" cried a strapping member of the soldiery. There's only one flag to be carried it this country now!"

### Women Attack Soldiers

The Socialists jeered and repeated "Down with militarism!"

That was sufficient for the boys i olive drab. They sailed into that particular section of the parade, ripped away every red flag they could lay their hands on, broke the stick and threw the bunting on the asphalt.

The paraders swarmed about th transport men. The male marchers punched and kicked at them; the wo men "comrades" screamed and tore the soldiers' hair and clothing. There were a hundred Reds trying to get at the soldiers. But the trans circle, just as there was a cry of:

"Here we come fellows!" and three bluejackets from the Navy Yard cut into the fray, bent on the rescue of the Army men.

That was the beginning of a riot that extended up Fifth Avenue to 57th Street and across that thoroughfare to the doors of Carnegie Hall,

Soldiers and Sailors seemed to spring from everywhere. They commandeered automobiles going northward along the avenue, and whenever they saw a man in khaki or in blue they would yell: "Hey, fella!" or "Hey, shipmate! Come on! Down with giving three cheers for the Inspector those dirty red flags!"

There were hundreds of soldiers and sailors gathered in no time. From block to block they would jump from their machines, order the Reds to lower their banners, and if they refused (which they generally did-and the women most violently) the fighting men would tear their flags from their street and to disperse quietly and hands and trample upon them.

Army to Navy's Aid. down and surrounded by three paraders, who apparently were about to blame." kick him when a young Second Lieutenant whipped off his topcoat, hande it to the girl he was walking and went to the sailor's aid.

From the vantage point of a hurchartered taxi a reporter for The World, who was following the melee, saw one of the prettiest boxing exhibitions he ever had beheld outside a ring. The slender young officer to come, into their own hands. There made just six moves-two for each were cries of "Never" at this. of the three Reds. First he feinted with his right for the body and brought down the hands of his opponents. hook to the jaw.

Each of the three got the same treatment-and went down.

The Licutenant picked up the sailor with the girl. At 49th Street, a veritable spitfire

poured a terrent of profane abuse upon him. He and a comrade pinioned her arms and marched her westward, apparently to cause her arrest. But probably they let her go because there was no record later of a woman prisoner.

#### Civilians Aided Soldiers. Here and there civilians joined with

the soldiers and sailors, but mostly they kept away, realizing that the uni formed men were carrying out their self-appointed jeb in thorough fashion. From motor cars and from the tons of houses men and women shout ed encouragement to the service lads Leaders of the Socialists, in the middle of the turmoil, ran up and down the

lines shouting for their followers to lower their flags and conceal them: but by this time there were not a great many left. When the procession turned into 57th

street only a couple of flags in each block were to be observed, and these were hastily hidden when a uniformed man appeared. There was many a Red nursing memoirs of the conflict, how Here and there along the avenue

was a patrollman, but they, like the civilians, kept away from the muss There was only one arrest. Harry Flare, eighteen, of No. 255 West 19th Street, was taken into custody on the complaint of Socialist Assemblyman August Glassens, charged with disorderly conduct, in having torn flags that the rigid war restrictions wo from the hands of women marchers. When he was taken before Magis trate McQuade, in the North Court, hundred or more soldiers and sailors

followed the act as witness for him. if necessary. After Glassens and some Socialists had told of the boy's tearing the flags, Magistrate McQuade asked:

who attended both learned, in any way patriotically American. American flag appeared here and there in the line of march, but the More Than a Million Americans red flag outnumbered it a hundred to Soldiers and Sallors Break Up So-

As the procession came to a haul in front of the Carnegie Hall the band FIGHTING TIME ON FIFTH AVENUE played "The Star Spangled Banner," had to keep shouting to some of the

"Take your hats off:" Scores of them did not uncover When anyone shouled: "Three cheers for Trotzky and Leninel" or for the Bolsheviki, or for the L. W. W., or fo Socialism in general, there were wild cheers both within and without the could hear.

One man in Carnegie Hall shouted before the meeting began: "Three shouted, "Down with militarism! cheers for President Wilson!" But there was only one cheer and that was faint, and was mingled with boughter. When a woman steng "The Star Spangled Banner," the Reds stood up; but they did not stand for attention. Few of them even put aside their conversation while

hymn was being sung. Outside, meanwhile, the soldiers and suiors who had torn away the red flags had been reinforced by others and by enthusiastic civilians until there was a crowd of about 1,000 headed by uniform men, marching up and down 57th Street behind a great American flag which they had prosured in a hurry.

Police Protect Meeting. "Let's break into this meeting an stop this red flag business altogether,"

some one suggested, and the crowd was for doing it. But Police Inspector Henry and his reserves stood guard over the doors, and then the Inspector reasoned with the leaders port men battered their way out of the of the uniformed men. A young Ensign then jumped upon the step of the entranceway and said: "Now, boys, we want to be peace

ful, though we don't want any of these red flags. The Inspector has promised that there will be none carried when the Socialists leave the hall. propose that we form in line with our band (a Scotch kiltie organization had come along meanwhile), and have a parade of our own behind the only flag that ought to fly in America today! What do you say?"

The crowd, both fighters and civiligens, whooped its approval, and after and the police, headed east and parad-

ed the avenue. Reds Hide Their Colors.

Alderman Algernon Lee Socialist who presided at the meeting, advised the Reds, before they left the hall to keep their red flags and red sashes out of sight when they reached the without noise, lest there be further

liveliest kind of fighting. At 48th mostly your fellow workmen, misled Street, a lone blue acket was knocked and prejudiced, but it is the social system, not these men, who are to

Ludwig Lore, one of the editors of Zeitung was the first speaker. He severely criticised clauses 16 and 25 of the armistice terms, declaring that they opened the way for the "democratic countries," (this said sneeringly, and meaning England, France and America) to "deliver" the itself famous wherever it has appeared German Socialistic Republic, which is "The Allies propose to go to the

heart of Russia," Lore continued, "and throttle that Socialistic Republic. But Then he shot over a swift, wicked left the workers will be prepared and will protect the Soviet Government, their own creation. We call upon our worker brothers of France, Great Britain and Italy to stand by their fighting saw he wasn't hurt, snapped back a brothers of the Russian and German salute in return for the blue jacket's Socialistic republics. And we here thanks and went placidly on his way will do all in our power to protest and work against interference and intervention, and stand by our broof a girl, who were a red hat, a red thers in Germany, Austria, Belgium. sash and waved a red flag, tore and until we ourselves are ready to win swore at a soldier who grabbed her our fight to emancipate our class and bann r. She scratched at his eyes and be as free and great and happy as the

people of Europe now are!" Panken Hits Rockefeller.

Municipal Court Justice Jacob Panken also criticised the two clauses of the armistice terms that Lore had attacked. He referred to an address of John D. Rockefeller jr., stating that it would be two years before America's soldiers were home, and added:

"They will have to stay over there until Rockefeller and his friends see established the sort of governments they want in Europe."

Justice Panken declared also: "We need some measure of democracy in the United States." .

Charles W. Ervin editor of The Call, said: "What Russia through. Germany will have to go through, also: for we will find that the forces of reaction do not want Socialistic governments anywhere.

Abraham Cahan of the Jewish For ward said he did not fear any serious trouble for Socialism in the impending European events. There are too many Socialists in Europe, he said for the Allies to interfere with the formation of the German Socialist Repub-

Sight Seers Want to Go Over .-- Alady American sightseers wish rope. Allied steamship offices are receiving hundreds of inquiries as to when the ban on passenger travel would be removed. Inquirers are told remain in effect "until further notice, and all Allied ships as well as Ameri can, being still under government cou trol. It was the opinion among steam ship officials that the time for resumption of pre-war steamship travel on any extensive scale was a "long way

The neutral lines, however, are preparing for a prospective large increase in business and a resumption of regu-

# THE TAKING OF SEDAN

Were Engaged.

HARD FOUGHT AND BLOODY BATTLE

First Army Goes Up Against the Largest Force of Germans On the Western Front, In Positions That Seem Impregnable and Win One of the Greatest Victories of the War On Ground That Had Become Historic as the Spot On Which France Had Lost the Franco-Prussian War.

The following story of the battle of Sedan, was written by a correspondmt of the New York Times, with the American-French army, under date of Notember 8:

Now that after one of the hardest ought and bloodiest battles of the whole war the American First Aimy s reached Sedan, It is perhaps fitting briefly to review the final phase of the struggle which has led to one of the most important victories the Allies have achieved.

The first phase, starting September 26, took Pershing's men seven miles shead through the Hindenburg and Volker stellung but failed to break the German hold in the Argonne for-The second phase began on October 4, and after a grueling fight took the First Army through the Kriemhild stellung, breaking the four year hold of the Huns on the Argonne, and gave us Grandpre. This phase lasted until October 31.

One week ago yesterday the third phase began. On November 1 General Liggett's army started against the Freya stellung, forty kilometers south of Scdan, sweeping the west bank of the Meuse clear, liberating hundreds of villages and thousands of French civ Bians and capturing a vast and valu the amount of war materials.

Of course the most important effec of our victory was cutting the German railway system from Mezleres through Sedan and Longuyon, which was not only an important voic de rocade, but the more important of the Germans' two lines of communication between their battlefront and the fathrland

In our sweep, which freed more than o square kilometers, we took some 10,000 prisoners and guns.

When we peeped ahead in the we dawn of November 1 we had occupied the heights north and east of Grandtre, the Bois de Bantheville and Hill 188, as well as the hills south and on the river. We had a difficult barries n the remaining sector of the Kriem hild in front of the villages, of St. George and Landres-et+St. George. By series of fortunate local operations we had prepared an excellent jump-

The enemy had expected our attack but had planned for a date two days later than we had, which, by the way was the same thing he did in the St. Mibiel battle. It was 5.30 o'clock in the morning that our attack started the whole front of more that twenty-five kilometers, preceded for two hours in an intense artillery preparation, in which we fired some 200, 000 gas shells. The center of our army as held by a division which has made n battle. It was this division which made the furthest advance of the day and alone took 3000 prisoners. While our center shot ahead, our left was held up at the Bois des Loges. On the right we encountered heavy resis timee along the Meuse, despite which

we occupied Clery-le-Grand. Prisoners sypre taken, the first day from ten German divisions, who said they had been ordered to hold at all dosts. Despite this, we broke through so far that the German communique admitted for the first day a retiremen of six kilometers, thus liberating St. Georges. Imecourt. Landreville, . La Chinbray, Bayonville, Remonville, Andevance and Clery-le-Grand.

## Greater Gains Second Day.

On the morning of Nov. 2 we sumed our attack at dawn. The remarkable thing about the second day was that gains were made greater than on the first day, a thing neve before occurring on the western front in the center we only smashed ahead for eleven kilometers, capturing the important German rall head at Buzancy, but on the right we broke the resistance, reached Fosse, and on the left, where we had been held up, we broke the enemy's resistance so thoroughly in the morning's attack and put the Boche in such hurrled flight that the infantrymen were loaded into trucks and sent ahead as far as Briquenay in an effort to catch up with the enemy.

Soon after the attack was resumed on the morning of November 3 it became apparent that the enemy's or anization had been knocked to pieces In three days we had defeated seven teen German divisions and broken them up so that their liaison was broken and no organized resistance on November 3 enabled us to bring the German railway through Longuyon and Montmedy under fire of our field guns In linison with the French Fourth Army on the left we broke the Ger man hold on the Bois Boult. We made good gains along the Meuse and by night the advance had reached eighteen kilometers from the starting line of November 1. Before noon on Nov omber 4 we had reached the heights countered the German line running broke through this successfully, but attempts to cross the Meuse between Dun and Stenay failed under heav

German machine gun and artillery fire from the heights east of the stream. The roads back of the enemy on the

And the uniformed man whooped Joseph G. Sullivan of Laurena, who pontoon bridges thrown across the was conducted for manslaughter in consection with the killing of John M. Assemblage Not Parriotic.

The parade of the Socialists and the world reporter ull, were not, The World reporter

Line Porto Manuing Laurena, who pendoned of the servative and Cannon was a reformer.

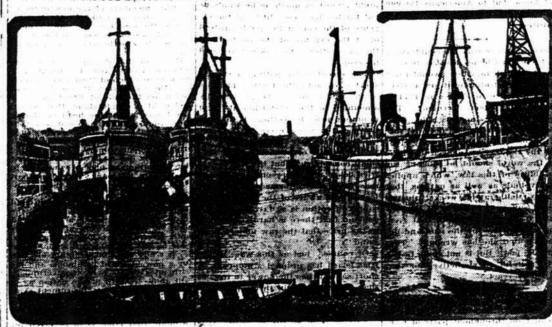
Assemblage Not Parriotic.

The parade of the Socialists and the filling grew out of a current also approached from the killing grew out of a current at a successful proposed and the bridge-heads were replaced. The World reporter servative and Cannon was a reformer.

Assemblage Not Parriotic.

The World reporter servative and Cannon was a reformer.

## PASSENGER SHIPS USED FOR TRAINING SAILORS



The country's adaptation of its resources to war uses is illustrated in the case of the four ships shown here All were formerly passenger carriers, the three on the left in the constwise trade and the one on the right in transatlantic service. They now belong to the United States shipping board's Atlantic training squadron, and are used for training young mariners for service in the merchant marine.

ed. While the troops on the right were getting a firm foothold across the river in the center, we took the town of Beaumont, finding 500 civilans there and cleared the heights north of that place.

Along the line we made smaller advances while consolidating our positions and pushing forward. Continded rains presented grave transporta tion difficulties because of mud.

When we started again at dawn o Kovember 6 the German high command had given orders for a with drawal behind the river after it had ocome apparent: 'that it could not halt the Americans on this side. While our advance was not spectacunr cast of the Meuse, west of this iver by noon we had reached the outkirts of Mouzon and passed on to after noon our center started forward again and at 4 o'clock reached the uthern outskirts of the city, where the French met a decisive defeat in

On November 7 we bettered our ositions east of the Meuse and ought up needed supplies and amnunition west of the river while our iver at Sedan under heavy fire from free towns and the Reichsland of Althe German guns on the heights north of the city.

On the night of November 7 we reeived word that 5000 French civilians Sedan were waiting liberation. the French on our left were rapidly hoving up toward Mezleres and Char-

nentary story of the forty kilomeer advance of the First Army which has given to American arms credit for one of the most telling and bril-Bant victories of the world struggle 'n no other battle in which America ought were any such numbers enaged on either side, The number enaged since the battle started far exceds 1,000,000 men.

COST OF THE WORLD WAR. inures Showing Approximate Losses

In Men and Money. The world war lasted 1.567 days, beginning on July 28, 1914, and ending November 10, 1918. The cost is as fol-

GASUALTIES (Including killed	
ounded, prisoners, etc.)	1
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	ା
The Entente Allies.	4
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ance4,000,000	
ritain 2,900,000	
aly 1,000,000	
lgium	
umania 260,000	)]
nited States 100,000	
m	- 1

The Central Powers. Germany Bulgaria ..... ..... .12,350,000

Grand total of estimated casuattles square miles, 152.752 population: 27.875,000, of which the dead alone Schaumburg-Lippe, 121 square miles. umber perhaps 10,000,000. COST IN MONEY TO PARTICIPAT-ING POWERS. The Entente Allies.

. ... \$ 30,000,000,000 Britain Italy Rumania ......... Serbia ...... ...\$172,000,000,000

Austria-Hungary \$5,000,000,000 money \$249,000,000,000, some of

- Columbia, Nov. 12: The Hardaway Contracting Company has received orders from the war department to stop the building of the North Columbia cantonment, which has been in the course of construction for the past everal months. Work on the enterprise was discontinued this afternoon at 5 o'clock. The new cantonment, fo which congress appropriated \$7,000, 000, was about a fourth completed, ac cording to the contractors. Eight million feet of lumber have been used up they said and millions there are on the from Stenay west to Ormont. We ground. Approximately 4,000 workmen in which are included 1,800 Porto Ricans are thrown out of work by the cessation of activities. 'A portion o the carpenters will be used on the corstruction work at Camp Jackson. Who disposition will be made on the Porto. Ricans is not known tonight. The North Columbia cantonment was to be

### RISEUDF GERMAN EMPIRE. mportant Facts About the Member

of the Federation. The German empire was created in 1871 when, the imperial dignity was vested in the king of Prussia by the Reichstag of the North Gorman Fedration on the initiative of all the reigning Princes of Germany, Prussia. ad been ruled for generations under the law of primogeniture, and so the help overcome destructions by Unecession; which was automatic and moats. invarying, carried with it the imperial

Power to declare defensive war, to make peace and to enter into treaties was the Emperor's constitutional right. There were two legislative hodies ... the Rundescat, or, Faderal Council, representing the states of the empire, and the Reich-

Make-Up of the Empire. Creation of the empire brought under imperial rule four kingdoms-Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and Wurttemberg- six grand duchies, five duchies, seven principalities, three

sace-Lorraine. Prussia has an area of 134,616 sus, in 1910, gave the population as square miles, with a population of tal office a month ago under the im-40,165,219. 5.537.291. Saxony covers 5,789 square

the and a population of 4,806,661. square miles and the census showed | pepuration of 2.437,574.

1914, placed the total at 67,812,000. Area of the grand Duchies and pop-1966 square miles, 1,282,051 populasinare miles, 639,958 population; Sax- stand for wise counsel and efficient Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 5,068 my, 1.397 square miles, 417,149 popu-

12 population. Pigores for the duchies show Bruns- for an Italian or a Spaniard. He is de-wick, with 1,418 square miles and 494. 339 population; Saxe-Moiningen, with 953 square miles and 278,762 population: Saxe-Altenburg, 511 square miles and 216,128, population: Saxo-Coburg-000 doths, 761 squard miles and 257,177 population, and Animit, 888, square 000 infles and 331,128 population.

Figures for Principalities.

For the principalities the figures 5,000 show: Schwarzburg - Sondershausen, 333 square miles, \$9,917 population; Schwarzburg - Rudolstadt, 369 square Austria-Hungary, 4500,000 thiles, 160,702 population; Waldeck, Turkey 750,000 433 square miles, 61 177 population. 433 square miles, 61,107 population; Reuss, elder branch, 122 square miles 72,769; !! Reuss, "Junfor branch, 319 square miles, 152,752 population; 46.652 population, and Lippe, 469 sinare miles and 150,937 population.

Of the three free towns Hamburg has only 160 square miles and 1,104,-32,000,000,000 miles and 299,525 population, and Leu-population of 1,874,014.

Colonies and dependencies of Germany at the opening of the war were Riaschow in China, with 200 square 25,000,000,000 Klaschow in China, with 200 square manent peace, he said, let him disa5,000,000,000 miles of the capital town of Tsingtan wow the clambr of those who would and 200 square miles of bay, and a place their feels on the neck of a de1877,000,000,000,000 following, in Africa; Togo, capital feated foe Let him listen to Arthur Grand total of estimated cost in lollowing. In Airica. 1080, capital population and 1:031:918 native populand his friends, who do not wish the latton; Kamarun, capital Buea, with application of this sort of force. What nearly 200,000 square miles, 1,371 ever may happen. We of central Ec-Southwest Africa, capital Windhuk and important nation. If our enemies whites and 2,448,720 natives; German area 322,450 square miles, 14,880 whites and 79,556 natives, and German East Africa, capital Darassalam, area 384. 180 square miles, 5,336 whites and 7,-645,770 natives.

WHAT AMERICA DID.

ome Few of the Contributions to th Conquest of the Germans, Here are some of the things this

of the Allied armies: A war chest of \$57,000,000,000 for schi year." Of this \$1.017.000.000 has een extended to our Allies in the form of loans at 1 itte An army of 5:000,000 authorized

strength, More than 2,000,000 are on the battle ground after being trans ported 2,000 miles through submaring infested waters, while another million and a quarter were training and embarking here at the moment Germany A' havy or 1,000 fighting ships that has protected our stream of transports

through the was zone and abothe same thine helped keep the Kalser's harm less in German Parinter into to de

shipment of which saved our Allies

from hunger, much of which repres-

dated the cheerful self-denial of America. Countless articles of latest army quipment, including some of the mightiest engines of war yet developed wrought by a peaceful nation suddenly ecoming an arsenal.

Nearly 7,000,000 dead weight tons of merchant shipping and transports to

The Red Cross and countless other relief workers, giving food, medicines. dothing and comfort incalculable.

THE BIG MAN OF GERMANY. Ebert, a Harness-Maker, Is Now the Saddle.

Chancellor Ebert is the man of the hour in Germany, according to Freddrick Wile, who for many years was a newspaper correspondent at Berlin. "The kaiser has made way for a saddler," Mr. Wile says. "Ebert, now Sodialist leader and chancellor, is a harness maker by trade. He is one of the

most forceful personalities in the German Social Democracy. Although ifientified from the outset of the war with the pro-war wing of Socialism, he was at no time such a sycophantic Prussia mas an area of 134,616 tool of the Hohenzollern militarists as square miles, and the fast general cenofficial chief, who accepted a ministe perial government of Prince Maximil-

In the events of the past week Bbert, hot scheldemann, has been the prominent figure in affairs. During the 780 square miles and the population in dramatic crisis which Germany has 180 square miles and the population in now experienced, he has taken issue sion as captain, and went to Camp Upand has stood out as the real leader. o president stood as follows: Baden, 5.823 square the first German republic. He is 47 Shorfly he may bec miles, 2,142,833 population; Hesse, and a Prussian. Although sturdy and 1966 square miles, 1.282.051 popula- assertive in politics, he has revealed qualities of moderation which will

ian, the kaiser's chancellor.

service at this time. "He is short of stature, with bushy spare miles, 106.142 population; and half, full eyebrows, and a heavy black Olehhiurg, 2,482 square miles and 483, mustache. His complexion is uncommonly dark and he might easily pass

ed from Scheidemann. Pleased Both Factions "He won his spurs as a Socialis

leader at Chemnitz, at the party congress, a year or two before the war. As usual on such occasions, the proseedings were stormy, but Ebert con ducted them with consummate skill and firmness, accomplishing the miracle of pleasing both the Radical and the Moderate factions. Ever afterward he enjoyed great influence among the organized workers of the Fatherland. "I should say unhesitatingly that the German profetariat had made the best possible choice in placing Ebert in a position in which he will succeed the aristocratic regime whose fall, with kaleidoscopic suddenness, was finally accomplished at the beliest of the

Attitude Toward Wilson. "If President Wilson wishes a manent peace, he said, let him disa rope will always remain a populous wish to remain our foes, let them turn us into wage slaves; but they should newate this slavery, for one day it will come to an end. 'It' they wish to be our friends, all the better for them. We will have hatth in dir bwh people We shall still have our brains and our muscles:"111

"Ebert's phrase, "we of central Eu rope? in the above quotation may well have been intended as a hint of the amalgamation of Germany and Ger-Nation has contributed to the triumph man Austria, which would bring tocombab a total of 75,000,000 to 80,000. 000 people and a territory that would expenses up to the end of the current be a formidable block in the heart of Continental Europe."

Field Marshal von Hindenburg "h

mains as head of the supreme German army, command, according to a Ger-man wireless message received in Lon-tion, which gives the text of the mesdon, which gives the text of the his sage he sent to stray commanders or dering them to lead their troops home in order and discipline. The order of the field marshal reads: To all and especially the army group under Field Marshal you Mackenson in Ruma-Marshel von Mackenson (in Rama nia). I remain as hitherto the head of the supreme army command in order to fead the troops home in order and discipling I expect the cers and men to continue to do their duty. This is to be made known to all

COL WHITTLESEY BACK

Hero of the "Lost Battallon" Returns to New York

TOLD THE BURS TO GO TO BELL

firms the Story of Their Splendid Conduct Witen Surrounded by Germans in the Forest of the Argonne Lieut. Col. Charles W. Whittlesey. leader of "The Lost Battalion" of 700

ermans in the Argonne Forest, who eld out for five days until relief came, prived in New York Trom France Mednesday. 'Seated in the Williams Club at No. 191 Madison Avenue Wednesday night, Col. Whittlesey narrated o the reporters of the newspapers a tale of bravery that has had few par allels in this war of splendid achieve ments.

Cut off from their fellows, withou mmunition and raked day and night y a withering Becke machine gun fire, with "hundreds of Germans at tacking with hand grenades and howling like 10,000 wild devils all day," Whittlesey's plucky little band had deided to die fighting gloriously. They faced starvation, had given up hope of reinforcements arriving in time o save them.

Refused to Surrender. "Then, Oct. 7, the fifth day that we ad been hemmed in the ravine, with the Germans firing down at us from

the hills," Col. Whittlesey said, "there

ame a German, bearing a white flaz He brought us a typewritten message, which ran about as follows: " 'We have heard the cries of your wounded. It is impossible for you to scape. Why do you not surrender in the name of humanity? Send back your reply by messenger carrying a

"We did not know that reinforce nents were near at hand, and we hought we would all die of starvation We had made up our minds never to surrender, but to die as men. So, when yelled 'Go to Hell!' all of the men roared 'Righto! Stick, boys! Never say die!' and gritted - their teeth to face the death they felt was inevi-

table." And then, with a rush and an exulting shout, fellow Americans swept he enemy from their strongly enrenched positions overlooking the detachment of Whittlesey's men. Of the 700 men originally in the battalion, not more than one-third were alive and unwounded, and even these few were o weak from living on "leaves and chewing tobacco" that many collapsed. Col. Whittlesey is six feet three, and in proportion. He is about milt

thirty-five years old and a graduate ter of the law firm of Whittlesey & Pruyn, at No. 2 Rector street, when he first training camp opened at Plattsburg. There he won his commised of New York and Western boys. paratus so it was unable to return to le soon gained further To-day he leaves for Camp Dix rain men.

Col. Whittlesey said there was nothng too fine to say about the New York

Drove Onward In Night.

"We advanced deep into the Arsonne Forest," he said. "The under- no avail. trush was so thick that we could not see ten feet ahead. My command was nade up of the 1st and 2nd Battalions f the 308th Regiments, and Company K of the 307th. Fresh provisions were brought up, but the order to advance as given before we had time to hand hem around. Each man bearing 220 bunds of ammunition we pushed

head all night. "The next day our course lay along two and a half times as large. deep ravine, with hills, 200 feet high rising abruptly. On top of these hills he Germans had planted machine guns, which they used to cruel advantage: I sent Company A, against one hill and all the officers and most of the men were wiped out. The next day. leaving two companies to cover our har we went forward a short distance and stretched out a line running along a hillside.

"We occupied a strip of ground perwhile we drank. Lieutenant Wilhelm insition on our west, but his command f ninety men was surrounded they were cut off, so then we under-

stood that we were sarrounded. "It was a horrible ordeal. Before ach attack, the Germans fired trench morthrs at us, and then approached within ten yards and hurled hand grenades, causing great tess of life. We ost 107 men and more than twice that untiber were wounded. It was impossible for us to bury the dead then, p'we placed them all on a rocky hillside and interred them later. German Losses Heavy.

"Of course, I don't know how many Bermans we got rid of, but I judge heir losses far surpassed ours. They buried their men at night, but later we, found many bodies in the underbrush. The flerce fire from the German trench mortars had smashed nine of the eleven machine guns we had. and there were only five boxes of machine gun ammunition left. And nothing to eat for four days!" Col. Whittlesey then broke off in

raise of the men under him. He failed to tell the story of what he was doing when the rescuing force arrived, but the Stars and Stripes, after calling his deed""the most gallant of he war," narrated how Cot. Whitlesey, himself starved, was handing ood around to his famished men first Friends at the Williams Club gave Col. Whittlesey an informal dinner Wednesday night. He is a native of Dittaffeld Mass.

Cotton for Big Gun Firing-Chem cally treated cotton cloth, as a substitute for silk, is being tested out by the Ordnance Department. If found practicable for ordnance uses the disdovery will effect the double result of tions shortage in silk and of bringing about a money saving in

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the ordnance programme established at between \$25,000,000 and \$35,000,-At present millions of yards of silk

re required in making the bags which contain the large powder charges used n the firing of heavy artillery.

Heretofore silk has been depended upon for these bags for the reason that no other cloth material have been found that would meet the peculiar conditions required. It is essential that not a particle of the bag container shall remain after the gun is fired. Otherwise a smouldering piece of the imericans surrounded by thousands of fabric might cause a premature explosion when a new charge was inserted-Chem. and Met. Engineering.

#### A HUGE SEA MONSTER Landed After a Struggle of Two Days

and Nights.

The following is taken from the ampa Daily Times: Through the courtesy of the Wide World Magazine. Captain Thompson is permitted to publish the artist's onception of his thrilling battle with the deep sea monster, which lasted for two days and a night and which was the most nerve-racking experience that ever befell mariner or sportsman. In the terrible ordeal which followed. Captain Thompson lost sixteen pounds of weight as a result of the terrific strain and was near complete exhaustion before his capture was safely The creature's enormous strength was evidenced by the fact that it knocked the stern, rudder and propeller off a thirty-one ton yacht while in a dying condition. It also knocked 16 feet of temporary piling from underneath the trestle of the Florida East Coast railway at Knights

and can be verified. The monster was forty-five feet long and weighed thirty thousand pounds. Its liver alone weighed 1,700 pounds, or more than ten full grown men put

Key, Fla. These facts are authentic

together. It is twenty-three feet around the body and its tail measured ten feet from tip to tip.

It had swallowed an octopus weighing 1,500 pounds, which was still alive in its stomach when caught. It could have swallowed twenty ionahs without suffering the slightest

jangs of indigestion. It smashed a boat into thousands of pieces and crushed the rudder and propeller of a thirty-one-ton yacht with a single swish of its mighty tail. Five harpoon thrusts and 150 large calibre rifle bullets only served to indrease its fury and it took five days

to finally kill it. The battle lasted thirty-nine hour two days and a night-in open sea with the monster dragging a small

toat at express train speed for hunereds of miles Smithsenian authorities believe that the creature was an inhabitant of depths more than 1,500 feet below the surface and that it was blown up by some subterranean or volcanic upheaval which injured its diving ap-

abled to withstand the most enormous water pressure, a pressure almost inconceivable to men. Its eyes, which are very small, have no lids and are never closed, indicating that it lived at a depth where eyes were of The creature is not classified in

Its hide is three inches thick and en-

is unknown and it is not only the most remarkable zoological specimen but the largest specimen of the fish tribe known in history. Although the largest fish ever cap tured, scientists claim it was only a baby of its tribe and if it had lived to

natural history, the genus or species

Every undertaking establishment on the Florida east coast from Jacksonville to Key West, gave up their entire supply of formaldehyde to preserve the monster and over nineteen

attain full growth it would have been

tarrels were used. It was mounted by J. S. Warmbeth, the celebrated taxidermist of the Smithsonian institution, who was also chosen to accompany Admiral Peary on his famous trip to the Pole.

Strange American Ship in France. "The United States Ship Carola," a craft that never went to sea and never will, a "vessel" with stone walls, underground dungeons, twenty miles of tunnel and a vast hulk of masonry an-

writes a correspondent. It was a massive castle standing at the water's edge that bears this strange name. It is an ancient chateau, built 600 years ago, in the thirteenth century, and of the marvels of the Gothic architectural construction. It is used now as the United States naval barracks, and being put to naval uses it was given a naval christening as the U. S. S. Carola. It is no nickname, but is the accepted title known to all, officers and men. Being christened as a United States

ship, even the battlements have become decks. When down in the old dungeon a sailor guided me upward by saying: "This way sir, to the main deck."

And we climed up the "hatchway"of crambling stones-to the "main deck," of Gothic masoury, twelve feet thick.

The way this castle came to be named as a United States warship was this: The United States Carola is in reality a small steam yacht used during the Spanish War. It is rather outof date and was tled up to the castle wall. Here it became very useful in making out requisitions for supplies needed in the castle. To make a requisition for a castle would seem quite irregular. And so everything as requisitioned for the United States "Carola, and in that way the castle got its equipment without disturbing any formalities.

Two marine air cadets were killed at machine fell to the ground.

It is now exhibited in Tampa, at the city dock in front of the Tampa Bay haps, 300 yards long. There was a working classes. wamp back of us, fortunately, where hotel, on board Captain Thompson's "His last public utterance was made we crawled for muddy water at night. large sea-going yacht, which he built in the refchster at the end of October, Machine gun hullets splashed our faces at a cost of \$30,000. 52,000,000,000 664 population. Breman, 99 square during the discussion of Prince Maxi 40,000,000,000 back, 115 square miles and k16,599 million's second note to President Wilof Co. E. attacked, a strong German 0,000 population. Alsace-Lorraine has 5,604 son. On that occasion he indicated his ditter opposition to any kind of peace that would inflict economic hardship almost all died. Runners I had sent upon the German people. out to bring reinforcements returned on the third day and reported that chored to mother earth, is one of the sights of an American port in France,